TUESDAY, JUNE 23, 1903.

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid. UNDAY, Per Year .. Y, Per Year..... 2 00 AND SUNDAY, Per Year..... 8 00

DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month......

Postage to foreign countries added.

THE SUN, New York City. Paris-Riosque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and losque No. 10, Bottlevard des Capucines.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

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Let Payne Alone.

We fail to sympathize with the prevailing clamor for the resignation or dismissal of the Postmaster-General. We think he had better stay where he is. As the head of the Department and as a member of the Cabinet, possessing, and, doubtless, deserving, the confidence of the President, he is in a much better position than any one else could be to root out the iniquities of the service and visit the guilty with condign punishment. The worst that has been so far urged against Mr. PAYNE is that he has been slow to believe in the charges laid against his subordinates: that he has been incredulous of existing evil and therefore incapable of action against it. These weaknesses he now seems to be in a fair way to correct.

It would be just as well, in all fairness to the Postmaster-General, to bear in mind that he was not brought into office because of his reputation as a reformer, but that he was chosen by Mr. Roose-VELT for his well-known gifts as a practical and sensible politician. The Administration was weak in that direction. It contained to overflowing the elements of transcendental patriotism and lofty civic and partly right in these remarks upon an sentiment; but on the score of lubrica- anomalous state of affairs: tion-the application of the solvents indispensable to the harmonious operation of the parts-it was defective. Senator HANNA, the sympathetic, unselfish and disinterested henchman of the President's political fortunes, would seem to have satisfied that want, but the Senator. with all his devotion, could act only in externals. What was required was a member of the official household, an istration itself: and it is of universal knowledge that, for the end in view, the Postmaster-Generalship is equivalent to all the other Cabinet places put together. Mr. PAYNE was an admirable choice, and if the discharge of his functions has been attended with something like friction, it is manifestly unjust that the whole blame thereof should be laid

Does any candid and unprejudiced observer pretend for one moment that the very selection itself of Mr. PAYNE for the office of Postmaster-General did not distinctly and even frankly imply that there was to be no disturbance of that admirable machine? Were there any serious illusions anywhere about the conditions obtaining in a Department that had been so long peaceably infested by political and moral ascetics like CHARLES EMORY SMITH and PERRY HEATH? Its management challenged the admiration of all other Departments for serenity, efficiency and stability. Nothing disturbed its relations to the great body politic, and it moved mightily in its majestic orbit, a source of profound political dependency, security and confident expectancy. Little untoward accidents, like NEELEY's awkwardness in Cuba, were only the exceptions that proved the rule, and where all was suavity only ulterior and unfriendly designs could seek to mar the harmonious whole.

If, therefore, wholly unforeseen and unexpected occurrences have served to change the complexion of the Post Office Department and seriously threaten to reduce it to the level of a mere machine for the administration of the postal system Mr. PAYNE is at least as good as any other man that can be found to reorganize it. He knows all about it; certainly he knows all about it now; and as a very capable, clear-headed and energetic business man he can be trusted to do his work both faithfully and well. Besides. he is a member of Mr. ROOSEVELT'S Cabinet, heart and soul in sympathy with the Administration's present and future plans, and he should on no account be disturbed. Since he entered the Cabinet he has been absolutely loyal to his chief, unswayed by any sentiment of personal ambition or self-gain and actuated solely by a desire to add, to the best of his ability and according to his intelligence, to the brilliancy and success of Mr. ROOSEVELT'S Administration.

It would be manifestly unfair and unjust were the readjustment of his Department intrusted to other hands than Mr. PAYNE'S own.

An Increase in Irish Immigration.

The immigration figures of arrivals at the port of New York during the first five months of 1903 indicate that for the entire year there will be an increase of 20 per cent, in the number of Irish immi-

grants compared with a year ago. . It is true that even that increased number will be small as compared with the emigration from Italy, Austria-Hungary and Russia, but any increase in emigration from Ireland at this time is somewhat surprising, for the present business conditions in Ireland seem to be more than usually satisfactory. Much new capital is being invested in railroad and industrial enterprises; it is expected that the Land Purchase project, if adopted, will remove at least one cause of dissatisfaction and uncertainty, and the Irish harvests have been uniformly good of recent years. Still, the " drain of emigration " to America continues unchecked and now its volume is increasing, though its total remains small immigration to this country aggregated a rude blow to Fra LORADO, but proceeds

the enormous number of 3,481,074, or an average of nearly 700,000 for each decade. For the year ending with June, 1902, the total Irish immigration was only 29,138, and an increase in it this year of onefifth would make only about 35,000. But that it should increase at all, with the home conditions, existing and promised, is very significant.

Bishop SHEEHAN of Waterford and Lismore, speaking at Dungarvan recently, lamented that the drain of the active working population is rendering the country almost helpless, and declared that it imposed a duty, the duty of the hour, on all public men to do their utmost to stop it. There was a time, he said, when they might have shrunk from the task, dismayed by the condition of affairs in Ireland, but the condition of things in America for many years past, during which the exodus had gone on unabated, would, according to his view, have fully justified those in authority in warning the Irish people against joining in an almost desperate fight for existence in American cities, which already had swallowed up thousands of Irishmen who might have lived comfortably in their own land. The American letter, with its money order to assist the old folks at home, the Bishop confessed did much to create this fatal fascination and increase the rush to the United

States Very likely the withdrawal of so large a proportion of the able-bodied, robust and industrious of the population-89 per cent. of the Irish immigrants landing at this port last year were between the ages of 14 and 45-has an unfavorable effect on the condition of business in Ireland, whatever the efforts of the British Government or of Irishmen at home or abroad to improve it. But, so far as this country is concerned, the small offset to the present vast immigration from southern and eastern Europe afforded by the Irish immigration will not be regarded unfavorably.

Runcie Ought to Be Tried, Not Wood. The Atlanta Constitution is partly wrong

"THE SUN is especially savage in its pursuit of Gen. Wood, and insists that he should ask for a court of inquiry to the end of exonerating himself from the charge of inspiring the Runcie article, and which charge Gen. Wood has denied.

" We hold no brief on either side of the case, but in simple justice to the facts it would appear the more proper thing for Major RUNCIE to ask for the court of inquiry. He is the signatory of the article complained of and his explanation is that Gen. Wood seduced him into writing it and giving it to integral and intimate unit of the Admin- a party he does not know but whom he alleges Wood sent to him for t.

" Major Runcis if he has thus been misused by Gen. Wood is the really aggrieved party and for the complicity in the attack on Gen BROOKE, which he says he unwillingly bears, he should seek the relief that a court of inquiry in his own case might

In the first paragraph quoted above there are three misstatements. THE Sun is not especially savage in the pursuit of Gen. Woon; it has not insisted or even suggested that he should ask for a court of inquiry; and Gen. Wood, so far as we know, has never denied the charge of inspiring the Runcie article.

The rest of the Constitution's remarks, barring some minor inaccuracies due to a misunderstanding of the facts, are very much to the point. RUNCIE and not Wood is the proper subject of official prosecution at this time. Either purposely or foolishly, as the event will determine, he has got himself into the position of a persistent defamer of a superior officer. The story of Wood's initial part in the attack on BROOKE through the North American Review Mr. RUNCIE has narrated so many times and to so many different persons, and with such outspoken characterization, and has likewise to our positive knowledge committed the same story to writing, that he seems actually to be challenging the inquiry which the case requires and defying the punishment which he deserves in an exemplary degree if it turns out that he is a

slanderer. For this offence Major JAMES E. RUN-CIE. First Lieutenant of the United States Army on the retired list, should be held responsible by the military authorities at Washington; not for the original offence of writing the North American Review article, as he says, at Gen. Wood's request, for that offence against discipline, we understand, is technically out-

lawed by the time intervening. And if the War Department for any reason prefers not to stir up this matter, the situation may very easily become such that Major RUNCIE will have to consider the alternative of demanding an inquiry himself or suffering some loss of esteem and confidence on the part of his friends in the army and elsewhere.

The Psychology of Husbands.

The faculty of the Ruskin University, which emigrated from Trenton, Mo., to Glen Ellyn, Ill., not long ago, has resolved to build a breakwater against the sea o divorce. Why are there so many divorces! Because so many wives do not understand their husbands. A young woman is married before she has had an opportunity to study many specimens of this queer animal, Man. His ways of thought, his mental idiosyncrasies, the kinks in his convolutions, are essentially unknown to her. Friction and incompatibility are developed; and divorce follows.

The remedy or preventive is psychology The Ruskinians are sure of that. Miss ADA C. SWEET, a distinguished Chicago author and clubwoman, has been elected Dean of the recently estab ished Woman's Department of Ruskin, and she will try to fit the graduates of that department to be intellectual giants." Men don't like to be dwarfs. They are not to be "business women." Stenography and typewriting teach habits of accuracy, and may tend to breed impatience with the irregularities and eccentricities of the aggravating "creature. Besides, "business women " might not be able to resist the impulse to "call" their husbands " to time." Even art will be discouraged at Glen Ellyn. Only "art in nature," relatively to that of the period between | not that turned out by painters and 1846 and 1880. From 1821 to 1881 Irish sculptors, will be taught. This will be

from intelligible motives. The superior sesthetic training of women must be dangerous to domestic peace. Unless cleverly concealed it fills some men with an uneasy consciousness of their own inferiority. Now, no man can be truly happy or himself if there is even a penumbra on the halo of his selfesteem. He must bask in himself. It is a sort of lese-majesty for his wife to interfere with his sublime belief in his

own greatness and infallibility. We humbly confess our inability to understand just what " art in nature is. Perhaps it is an appreciation of the facts and figures of the landscape, the ability to look at a cow, for instance, or a mouse, without blenching. If this guess hits, a profound revolution is beginning in feminine psychology, the most mysterious, elusive, baffling and fascinating branch of psychology, that grand and glorious science, if it be a science in good and regular standing. "The science of the phenomena of mind." For full particulars, see the dictionaries and the text books. Is there such an entity or conception as the impenetrability of science? For sociology includes everything and psychology the rest. Ergo, there must be an excess of matter, mind or science. We don't speak irreverently but inquiringly. Women are natural psychologists. They have subtlety, the divining eyes and mind. Psychology has been applied to children, idiots, victims of hysteria, crowds, and so on. Experimental psychology will now be applied to husbands, and applied by persons of delicate and sensitive perceptions, not by lumbering old professors. With our own eyes we have seen a professor of psychology hen-pecked. What use

was psychology to him? Who are to be the subjects of the laboratory practice at Glen Ellyn? Young men will be nervous if they know they are being scrutinized by those clear eyes of all-judging psychology. And is the psychology of love science or poetry? Whichever it be, the "psyche" is likely to get the better of the " logy," the love to drown the psychology.

It is expected that marital psychology will produce noble results at Glen Ellyn. Meanwhile, less important but still useful branches will not be neglected. There will be a thorough course in " housewifery," a study which was once regarded as even more necessary to wives than psychology. Some men are easily satisfied. The morning coffee is more to them than all the intellectual stores of all the women's clubs. While these base material needs exist; while there are husbands existing in a low plane of " culture," it is right that young women with a view to matrimony should practise the lowly arts of the kitchen. As civilization strides onward, that life below-stairs can be eliminated perhaps; and the house be all library, conservatory, art gallery, music room and boudoir.

We congratulate the Ruskin faculty on its determination to turn the girls away from the study of mathematics. Mathematics and marriage are natural enemies. Marriage says one and one is one. Mathematics says one and one makes two. Mathematics is an ass.

Dechristianizing the Public Schools

The question of Bible reading in the public schools, once a cause of bitter controversy between Catholics and Protestants, has now been succeeded by the beginning of what may be a considerable controversy over the schools between Christians and Jews.

During the last fifteen years, and more specially during the last few years, the Jews have become a part of the popuation so great that they are of a political importance which they are not slow to appreciate at its full value and to use for the benefit of their race and religion. The public schools and colleges now contain very many thousands of Jewish pupils and students. Probably of no other race are there more, even if as many. Accordingly, the Jews have demanded and secured the arrangement of examinations and of school sessions so that these shall not interfere with the relig-

ious duties of the Jewish pupils. At the convention of the union of the Orthodox Jewish congregations, on Sunday, it was reported that this movement to influence the school policy had been carried to the extent of objection to anything in the public instruction savoring of Christianity distinctively. It was complained that the by-laws for the opening of the schools with the reading of a few verses in the Bible had been interpreted in some cases to allow the reading of verses from the New Testament. And, again, that among the songs taught the children were included Christian hymns; that at about the Christmas holiday season, more especially, "plays, hymns and other exercises of a distinctively Christian character are taught

and recited." The report says that when these complaints were made to Supt. MAXWELL he assured the committee that the Board of Education would instruct the teachers that it would not countenance the

practices. That is, the old Christian demand that the secularization of education should not go to the extent of excluding the reading of the Bible in schools has been succeeded by a Jewish demand for their dechristianization. New York can no longer be regarded as a Christian

city. PORFIBIO DIAZ, now the nominee for President of Mexico of every political organization in that country, is no longer a mere President, but a habit. Luckily for

Mexico, he is a good habit. The running down off Boston of the schooner Martha T. Thomas by the battleship Massachusetts in a night which the model wives." They are not to be captain of the schooner reports as clear, indicates a dangerous condition of navigation and sinister possibilities within the navy. Investigation not short of drastic must be had.

> In an interview printed in THE SUN yesterday the " kicker " of the ball field was presented in a new aspect by the New York National League captain, JOHN J. McGRAW. himself long known as a kicking king. Briefly, Capt. McGRAW says that things have so improved lately with the game, the umpires and the spectators thereof, that there is not now the old " kicking at the umpires to get the crowd started." So the kicker was primarily a stimulant

to popular interest. No theory has come so near explaining the apparent collusion of the various club managers with the kicking practice. It was a question of policy We welcome Capt. McGraw's assurance that it is dying out, though the episode of Celtio Park on Sunday had been discour-

aging. Again a Consistory and no Conclave. That wonderful old man, LEO XIII., keeps up his grim joke with death, and smiles to himself as he creates another lot of Cardinals: "They

A Christian Science Rejoinder.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The Henry van Dyke is reported in THE SUN as saying in his baccalaurate sermon to the

graduating class of Princeton: You will find a monstrous falsehood disguised in entimental costume in the very modern comedy of Christian Scince, which dresses the denial of evil n pastoral garb of white frock and pink ribbons like an innocent shepherdess among lambs is nothing, says this wonderful science. "It does not exist." A most persistent nothing, a most pain-ful nothing. Evil is as real as the fire that burn-you, the flood that drowns you. Evil is negative. s real as death.

It appears to us that Dr. van Dyke went out of his way to influence the minds of his audience against Christian Science. Many of us. who have enjoyed his books and sermon and have drawn inspiration therefrom, regret exceedingly that this is his idea of the Chris tian Science Church. We do not follow in the same denomination that justly claims Dr. van Dyke as one of its leading preachers, nor lo we condemn his faith in any way, but we think his criticism of our faith unjust and un-In the ninth chapter of St. Luke, 49th and

50th verses, it is written: "John said, Master, we saw one casting out devils in Thy name; and we forbade him, because he followed not with us, and Jesus said, unto him. Forbid him not, for he that is not against us is for us."

This does not appear to be the spirit in which Dr. van Dyke referred to the Christian Science Church as a monstrous falsehood and a modern comedy. Each man's conception of the Truth is the point of view which he judges what is real and what is unreal in life. This conception of Truth is the point of view the polything he dares conception of Truth is the only thing he dares not deny. His faith, in fact, he cannot deny

conception of Truth is the only thing he dares not deny. His faith, in fact, he cannot deny in his own heart.

The Christian Science Church teaches evil to be unreal through the reality of God. Evil does not exist in the domain of spirit. We believe that the Father, whom we only know through Christ, is the God of Gods—the God of Good. All good is our God: in Him we live and move and have our being. Evil is an enigmatical condition of the mortal mind. No one has any understanding of it, for all understanding is of God. Since God is all, there is no room for His opposite. He alone created the real and it is good: therefore evil being the opposite of goodness is unreal and cannot be the product of God. The evil-doer cannot receive any encouragement from the fact that Christian Science teaches that evil is the unreality of existence, for the sinner is making a reality of sin, making that real that is unreal and thus heaping up "wath against the day of wrath." He is joining in a conspiracy against himself, against his awakening to the awful unreality by which he has been deceived. "Only those who repent of sin and forsake all evil can fully understand the unreality of evil." The intensest light causes the blackest shadow, but the shadow is not of the light and forms no part of it. It is the absence of light; likewise, God is Light, and Evil (shadow) is the absence of Good, our God—the opposite of All, which is nothing.

of Good, our God—the opposite of All, which is nothing.
Christ is our Reality and in Him there is no evil. Christ is the Way, not the pathless wilderness (evil). Christ is the North Star that turneth night into day. Christ is the Resurrection and the Life, in Him there is no death. In the name of Christ we are commanded to go preach the Gospel, to heal the sick, raise the dead, cleanse the lepers, cast out devils and He has said; "Lo. I am with you, even unto the end of the world." In other words, we are commanded to make evil unreal in our lives, to banish it and to put on the Christ mind. We are to preach and to live the miracle of miracles that demonstrates the unreality of evil, that raises the dead—the secret of all life, self-denial—Jesus Christ crucified!

Cyrus Murray Gordon. NEW YORK, June 20.

Dr. Fishberg's Theory of the Jewish Face. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Dr. Fishberg's observations upon the transformation of the Jewish into the Anglo-Saxon type of ountenance is a claim seemingly preposter-

Not only in face but in the physique, disposition and character of many American and some European Jews are these growing changes perceptible. Dr. Fishberg's explanation as to the cause of this facial change is almost certainly wrong. What he calls the "Ghetto face" is surely an expression of Oriental blood—a type not exclusively Jew-ish—one common to many Oriental peoples. and existed long ages before the days of Ghettos or Judengasse, as ancient monuments of Egypt and Assyria testify.

There are no accidents in nature. On account of this remarkable resemblance of many pure-blooded Jews to the Germanic type we have long insisted that such Jews were reversions (biologic) to their ancient type—that the Jew was primarily of German origin—that, driven south with the advent of the Ice Age in northern Europe, he and the Egyptians were the first dispersions persecutive. Egyptians were the first dispersions per-haps of our race. Vide Maspero, Flinders

Petrie &c.

The modern Jew has returned in northern Europe and in North America to conditions similar to those existing before his first exodus. He is, therefore, losing in degree his Oriental character. So long as they retain a purely human application, such transformations are hard for the lay mind to grasp, but any farmer at once will conceive how a northern plant or animal if transferred south may assume new characteristics, and also that such plant or animal will resume its old character if returned to its old home.

This whole matter is of overwhelming, of stupendous, interest, for if this claim proves out it will go far toward showing what we have long alleged—that in a racial sense, with color and feature, there also go types of thought, instinct, spirituality, character. For this reason all greater intellectualism carries the stamp and type, the earmarks, of a pure white, of a Germanic origin. Pursuing this idea to the end and from a biologic standpoint, Moses and Christ were a blossoming and fruitage—were impersonations of Germanic thought, instinct, emotion, spirituality, character, developed in an exceedingly favorable Oriental atmosphere and climate. The soil and climate of North America is singularly prepotent in working reversions in human heredity, as Darwin long Petrie, &c.
The modern Jew has returned in northern ica is singularly prepotent in working re-versions in human heredity, as Darwin long AMON R. JENKINS 17 STATE STREET.

The Late Cardinal Vaughan.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: America sympathizes with England over the loss of her Cardinal, Herbert Vaughan of London. In his death the Anglo-American Society have lost their noblest leader and our country her truest friend. It was he who said: "I believe that the joint

It was he who said: "I believe that the joint influence of England and America would work world-wide peace. I believe that the Gospel of Jesus Christ and His Kingdom are most likely to be extended and established in the hearts of man under the ægis of their racial strength, common-sense and their maxim of religious liberty for all than under the dominant influence of any of our more despotic competitors." competitors."

He believed that the American occupation of the Philippines was the best thing that could happen to the islands.

Let America droop her colors in reverence to this grand soul. ANGLO-AMERICAN.

ELIZABETH, N. J., June 21.

Yale and Nathan Hale.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your New Haven correspondent, in describing the Yale bicentennial buildings, includes the name of Nathan Hale among the alumni intended to be commemor-ated in the so-called Memorial (Vestibule) Hall. As this statement is likely to convey an erroneous impression respecting the only movement now under consideration by Yale alumni for a memorial of our alma mater's great alumnus of Colonial days, you will confer a favor upon the promoters of that movement (a matter of Yale interest for now nearly five years) by stating that the Partridge Nathan Hale statue is intended for the Yale campus in the open air.

If there were no other reasons for such a choice of position (and there are plenty, historic and sesthetic), to any one who will carefully inspect the so-called "Vestibule" its artistic inadequacy as a depository for this noble statue can hardly fall to apparent. Charles T. Catlin,
Chairman Yale Alumni Haie Memorial Committee. YALE CLUB, New York, June 21.

> How to Tell Summer Time. The summer has returned again Tis the flowery month of June; The wind is north in the morning. And east in the afternoon; The sun and moon have left us. 'Tis cloudy half the time

We only know from the almanac That it's good old summer time.

DUNNING BUCKLEY.

BRONX ROW STIRS METHODISM. ENGLAND'S RELIGIOUS STRIFE. Future of the Churches Affected by the Split in Trement Congregation.

Methodist leaders describe as "a slap in the face" the relieving of Presiding Elder Millard, of the New York district of the Methodist Conference, of jurisdiction over the Tremont church in The Bronz. Charge of the church has been given to Presiding Elder Palmer of the Newburgh district. The Rev. Dr. Millard, the Presiding Elder and the Rev. Dr. J. W. Campbell of the Tremont church were in conference yes-

terday over the situation. The whole matter is being more talked about by Methodists than what the Rev. Mr. Campbell of England says. The action of Bishop McCabe in taking the Tremont church out of Presiding Elder Millard's hands is new in American Methodism Not only is the Tremont church disturbed but the members of the Conference Committee on Location are indignant because they have been ignored in the location of

the new Mount Hope church. The statement made by the official board of the Tremont church to Bishop McCabe was made public yesterday. It goes over the whole story of the troubles in the Tremont church from the time E. R. Eckley declared hat he would rather see a yellow dog than a woman president of the church chapter of the Epworth League, to the dispute over the division of the proceeds of a fair,

ond says:

Presiding Elder Millard having been asked for advice, which he is supposed to give, replied that he had troubles of his own. On another occasion, when given a supposititious case, but which really described the Tremont one, the Rev. Dr. Millard advised, "Pack your meetings and vote them down."

It has been the custom of the Presiding Elder to confer with pastors of adjacent churches before organizing anything new. Notice of a conference was received by the pastor of the Tremont church at 5:39 octock in the afternoon, and that very evening on May 29 last, Presiding Elder Millard organized the Mount Hope church, the task being done when, at 8:40 that very night, a protest was handed him from the Tremont beople.

Then follows a formal petition from the

Then follows a formal petition from the Tremont church, asking to be taken from the jurisdiction of Presiding Elder Millard, whom the petition describes as partisan or injudicious, or both. This the Bishop at once granted

once granted.

The Rev. Dr. J. W. Campbell, pastor of the church, said yesterday before his conference with the Presiding Elder:

"What Presiding Elder Millard is think-

"What Presiding Elder Millard is thinking of I cannot say. Mount Hope is in my parish. Twenty-two families live there, and they are among my largest supporters. The Tremont church is located on the borders of the New York Conference, and ought to be moved further west. There is not room for additional churches there. Advantage has been taken by the Presiding Elder, who was my predecessor in the Tremont church, of a quarrel in my church over money matters. Dr. Millard has located a new church, and organized it, without permission from the Committee on Location. The matter must pass that committee, else the church cannot belong to the New York Methodist Conference. Even now, Dr. Millard's act having been repudiated by Bishop McCabe, the Mount Hope church is not Methodist, save only in name."

Millard's act having been repudiated by Bishop McCabe, the Mount Hope church is not Methodist, save only in name."

Presiding Elder Millard said he had not entered into personal differences in the Tremont church, the pastorate of which he left a few years ago, but it is his judgment that another Methodist church is needed on Mount Hope, which is some distance from Tremont. About the act of Bishop McCabe in summarily taking one of his churches out of his hands he declined to talk.

talk.
The Conference Committee on Location which must pass on the Mount Hope matter but not on the Presiding Elder tangle, has among its members the Rev. Dr. G. P Eckman, the Rev. T. J Oakley and the Rev. B. H. Burch.

TRICK HORSE BACKS OFF A CAR.

Drops 25 Feet Through a Mass of Telegraph Wires Into the Hudson-Uninjured. GLENS FALLS, N. Y., June 22 .- One of the large trick horses belonging to Hargreave's circus went through a remarkable performance yesterday morning. While the train in which the horse was being taken to Rutland was crossing the Hudson River at Fort Edward, the animal backed out of the open door of the car, fell through a mass of thirty telegraph wires running alongside the bridge, and dropped into the river, twenty-five feet below, with three feet depth of water and a soft bottom. The horse waded ashore, where a railroad man found it uninjured, save for a slight scratch on one circus went through a remarkable performinjured, save for a slight scratch on one foreleg. The horse was not missed until Whitehall was reached. The journey to Rutland, Vt., was finished on a special train.

Cree Sun Dance Is On.

HELENA, Mon., June 22 .- The Cree sur dance has begun one mile east of Havre. About twelve hundred Indians are gathered. mostly Crees, with visiting delegations from the Assinibola, Blackfeet and Chippewa tribes. Little Bear, chief of the Crees, has solicited funds from Havre business men to the amount of \$300, which has been spent for decorations. The dance will continue until Tuesday morning.

Lesson of the Post Office.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The current disclosures of widespread corruption in the Post Office Department furnish a vivid object lesson to the Socialists and pseudo hilanthropists of high and low degree who persistently clamor for governmental, State and municipal control and administration of all "public utilities" (to use their ad captandum expression).

For many years the Post Office has been used by Socialistic orators as a stock illustra-tion of a public service beneficently operated and honestly and efficiently administered. and extravagant the Postal Service is, and for years has been, these disclosures, of course, occasion no surprise; for they well enough

occasion no surprise; for they well enough know that all that has been discovered is but as the circumference of what exists, so that it would scarcely be unfair to say that the virtuous Post Office official is he who has not been found out.

However it disagrees with our theories or our optimism, observation and inquiry will teach us that whatever the Government of this or any other country does, it does extravagantly, inefficiently and often corruptly, in direct contrast to private enterprise, always stimulated by the desire to produce profits as the result of efficient and economical production.

ways stimulated by the desire of produce profits as the result of efficient and economical production.

If the Post Office was conducted as the railroads are, with the same care to produce profits, the same economy in all its bureaus and departments, the same effort to secure the most competent administration; in fine, with a single and unobstructed object to make it prolitable instead of showing a yearly and increasing deficit, it would be a source of immense profit.

It is difficult to conceive the extent of universal corruption and consequent public demoralization which would result from the general application in practice of the theories of the public-utilities school of doctrinaires and Socialists.

Those who are not wilfully blind may derive some instruction from the daily observation of what a public utility necessarily becomes when administered by politicians a means of paying political and personal debts through "rake-offs" and "divvies."

New York, June 20.

A. A. L.

Against Weeks of "Fourth of July."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I am glad o note the discussion by your correspondents of the question of celebrating the Fourth of July with fireworks. Whatever our personal preferences may be, I think we are all resigned to hearing the noise, and even witnessing the flames, on the one day fitly celebrated. Neither can I see any reason able objection to the use of "cheap" firework merely because they are "cheap," and I confess do not know what is meant by "nasty" ones. Of the other hand, I think the quiet-loving par the other hand, I think the quiet-loving part of the community have some rights, and that the practice of allowing the law to be violated for weeks before Independence Day merely as an amusement for boys, which is in no proper sense a celebration deserves severe censure. Within the last week I have been several times awakened at 6 o'slock in the morning by very loud explosions of fireworks and yeaterday I found that Sunday offers nothing sacred to the youthful hearts that throb with budding patriotism for weeks in advance of our country's natial day. Let us rever to sound sense and put a stop to this most vegatious form of law-breaking, for which love of country is not a cause, but a mere pretence and cause.

BROOELYN June 22.

The Rev. Mr. Campbell Tells of the Bane Aroused by the Education Bill.

Nine hundred ministers crowded yester day into a room in the Presbyterian Building that will seat less than six hundred to hear the Rev. R. J. Campbell of London, and five hundred more remained outside There were to have been two meetings, but the distinguished guest declined to speak twice, so the meetings were combined. The platform was filled with missionary secretaries and prominent pastors The Rev. Dr. Bradford of Montclair pre

Mr. Campbell said he came to America to study, intending above all things not to open his mouth; so many engagements have been made for him, however, that so far he had not been able to shut it. His address was witty, but his voice several times falled him. He explained the Church Union of England, which he said has resulted in dividing the country in a religious sense into almost equal parts, viz., the Church of England and the Free Church of England. He explained that the Rev. Dr. John Clifford, the Baptist who is now the leader of the Free Church forces, has as strong a following among Presbyterians and Congregationalists as among Baptists.

Mr. Campbell also explained the British Education bill and its provisions, and announced that many of the Free Church leaders have resolved not to pay the rates. They will, he explained, pay the public school rate, but not the denominational rate. to study, intending above all things no

school rate, but not the denominational rate.

"You have in America," said he, "public schools that are not controlled by priests. We are going to have such in England. We have had experience with priests, and it has not been a healthy experience. We are fighting battles that were won in the seventeenth century, but in England, as you are not compelled to here, we have to fight and win them over again. We will not stand at our doors with an axe and a shotgun, as some have advocated, but we

not stand at our doors with an axe and a shotgun, as some have advocated, but we will put the Government to the trouble and expense of collecting the rates."

In spiritual matters Mr. Campbell predicted a great awakening in England. "England has passed through a term of criticism. While this criticism has done good, it has also done much harm," he said. "The laity are demanding a reassertion of the old faith. Every Thursday at noon there come to the City Temple 3,000 persons, many of whom go without their dinner in order that they may hear the Gospel message."

Mr. Campbell has, it is said, cancelled some of the engagements made for him,

some of the engagements made for him that he may have some time to acquire information

NEW YORK AIDS HEPPNER, ORE. \$2.500 Is to Be Wired To-day to the Floor

Swept Western Town. The Mayor's committee for the relief of sufferers by fire, flood and tornado, which met yesterday morning at 65 Liberty street responded to the appeal from Mayor Gillam of Heppner, presented by Mayor Low, by appropriating \$2,500 for the relief of that flood-swept town. The amount will be wired to Mayor Gillam this afternoon. It is the sense of the committee that further contributions should be sent from here to Heppner, and it has authorized an appeal to be made for contributions to the relief fund for this

for contributions to the relief fund for this purpose. Heppner is a great distance from large cities and its need of assistance is greater because of its practical isolation.

Treasurer James G. Cannon reported that the committee has received \$27,511.48; that \$10,000 has been sent to Kansas City, Kan., \$10,000 to Topeka, \$2,000 to Gainesville, Ga., and \$1,500 to Spartanburg, S. C. After the amount appropriated for Heppner has been sent, only \$1,049.86 will be left.

REJECTS BRONX COURT HOUSE. Municipal Art Commission Objects to the Site-Haffen Says It Can't.

The Municipal Art Commission has reected the plans for the new court house in The Bronx, principally on the ground that the site selected for the building at Third avenue and 161st street is unsuitable for a court house because the elevated railroad runs past it. The plans for the building are to some extent condemned, but it is to the situation that the main objection is raised by the commission.

Borough President Haffen has written to the Mayor contending that the Com-

mission has no power to pass upon the location as the purchase of the site was authorized by a special act of the Legislature in 1897, and the purpose for which it was to be used was designated in that

The Corporation Counsel will be asked for an opinion as to whether the art com-mission is within its rights in forbidding the building of a court house on the site.

SUES BARBER FOR SHAVING MUG. The Barber Demanded 40 Cents for Storage

-Trial Will Cost at Least \$10. Henry Klein of 399 Broad street, Newark, N. J., a dealer in fancy goods, has brought suit against Rafaele Del Bosco, a barber, at 339 Broad street, to recover a shaving cup which Del Bosco refused to give up until which Del Bosco refused to give up until 40 cents storage was paid. Klein had been a patron of the barber shop for four years. Four months ago he withdrew his patronage. He sllowed the cup to remain in the shop four months and then asked for it. The barber demanded 10 cents a month storage. Klein gave an attorney \$10 to recover the cup and he sent 40 cents to the barber, who regave an attorney \$10 to recover the cup and he sent 40 cents to the barber, who refused to take the money from anybody but

Clein.

The case will be tried on Thursday. The lawyer will get \$5, the constable \$3, and the will be at least \$2. The court expenses will be at least \$2. "mug is now in the custody of the court.

COMMONS FOR PRINCETON.

University Hall Will Be Fitted Up for Din-

ing Hall-Board at 85 a Week. PRINCETON, N. J., June 22 .- An official announcement was made here to-day that an eating commons will be established here for freshmen next fall. President Wilson and Dean Fine have given permission to John B. Benwick, promoter of the enterprise, to send out a circular letter to the parents and guardians of the entering students soliciting their patronage. University Hall, formerly designed as a hotel, is now being renovated at an expense of \$4,000 for the commons. A writing room and other necessary adjuncts will adjoin the dining hall. The latter will accommodate

225 students.

The price per week will be uniformly \$5.
Leading Princeton men have expressed
their opinion that the new commons will
eradicate many of the evils attendant upon
small eating clubs, particularly that of
high prices, the rate for good board heretofore having been \$6 and \$6.50 per week.

CRUISER UNDER THE HAMMER. Jersey Sheriff Advertises the Chattanooga

for Sale.

ELIZABETH, N. J., June 22.-A legal advertisement in a local newspaper to-night vertisement in a local newspaper to-night gives notice that the cruiser Chattanooga will be sold by the Sheriff within three months for the payment of claims against her, unless the owner, consignee or commander thereof, or some person interested therein, appear to discharge the warrant under which she was seized. The commander thereof at the present time is Henry J. Schoppe, the barber and constable who effected the capture.

Government Gives a Bond for the Galveston RICHMOND, Va., June 22.-United States District Attorney L. L. Lewis to-day gave an indemnifying bond in the Chancery Court of Richmond to secure the creditors of the Trigg Company, and Judge Erinnan issued an order to L. T. Myers, the receiver, to turn the cruiser Galveston over to the Government. It is not known here at what date the deferred launching will take

KAISER'S CONGRATULATIONS.

The Emperor Cables to the Society That

Won His Song Prize. PHILADELPHIA, June 22.- Emperor Wiliam has sent the following congratulatory elegram to the Junger Mannerchor Singing Society, which won the Kaiser Prize at the National Sangerfest,

Baltimore last week. BERLIN, June 22 To the Junger Mannerchor, President Arno Leonhart, Philaderphia: To the victors in the contest of songs, my congratulations. May the possession of my prize keep fresh the attachment to the Father-

\$1,000 REWARD FOR HONESTY. Mysterious Woman Gave It to Conductor

WILHELM. I. R.

Who Found Her Bag of Diamonds. ASBURY PARK, N. J., June 22 .- Conductor Daniel Johnson of the New Jersey Southern Railroad, when his train was emptied of passengers at Atlantic Highlands a day or two ago, saw resting on the seat a small handbag. Johnson had observed a handsomely gowned woman pass out of the car But the bag was plain and scarcely cor-responded with the rich attire of this pasresponded with the rich attire of this pas-senger. The conductor opened the bag and discovered some diamonds and other jewels in it. He took the bag with its con-tents to the station agent at Atlantic High-

Pretty soon there were telegrams flying all along the line, "Have you seen anything of a woman's handbag?" The handbag was located and the handsomely gowned woman easily identified the "Where is the honest conductor?" she

where is the honest conductor? she asked.

Conductor Johnson was sent for. The woman fairly beamed on him.

"You are honest," she said. "Take this," and Johnson felt a crisp bill thrust into his hands. He unfolded it cautiously. It was a thousand-dollar bill.

Johnson demurred. "It is too much."

a thousand-dollar bill.

Johnson demurred. "It is too much," he said. "No, it is not," said the woman.

"Wait, I'll take you to my husband."

The woman went out, but did not return.

Her name is not known.

VON RHEINBABEN AT WEST POINT

The German Baron and His Party The the Military Academy. WEST POINT, June 22 .- The United States

revenue cutter Gresham landed here at 2:30 o'clock to-day, having on board Baron on Rheinbaben, Minister of Finance of the Kingdom of Prussia. In the absence of Col. Mills, superintendent of the Military Academy, the Baron and his party were met at the landing by Col. Treat, com-mandant of cadets, and his aides, Capt. mandant of cadets, and his alices, capt.

R. C. Davis and Capt. Kuhn. The cavalry detachment under Capt. Sands acted as an escort. In the party were Gen. Francis V. Greene, Police Commissioner of New York city and Mr. Perkins of the banking firm of J. P. Morgan & Co.

As the visitors left the cutter a salute of coverties were fixed from the vessel.

As the visitors left the cutter a salute of seventeen guns was fired from the vessel, and when they arrived at the top of the hill, a similar salute was fired from field pieces. The cadets were called from campand stood at attention while the guests passed by. Afterward there was a review of the cadets on the parade ground, in which the Baron seemed very much interested. After a stay of two hours the visitors returned to the revenue cutter, which turned about and steamed down the river.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSMITTER.

Reminston Company Adopts a New Device to Be Attached to Typewriters.

UTICA, June 22.-August Schneider of lion has closed a deal with the Remington Typewriter Company by which the company adopts his invention of a telegraphic transmitter attachment to a typewriter

transmitter attachment to a typewriter used to send telegraphic numerals by machinery. The company will at once begin manufacturing the transmitters.

Mr. Schneider has been for several years working on various kinds of telegraphic transmitters, but not until a few months ago was he successful. He claims to have discovered a force for propelling his machine which will wholly revolutionized mechanical power. He is very guarded with his secret, but has demonstrated it so acceptably to the expert mechanics of the Remington company that they were satisfied that it was all right and made him a handsome offer for his invention.

The transmitter is composed of a small right shylved box shout five inches long and

nickel-plated box about five inches long and three inches square. This holds the mechanism and mysterious force which operates the typewriter. Six drops of a secret liquid operates the machine for four weeks.

WILHELM II. ON VOCAL MUSIC He Tells the Frankfort Singers to Stick to German Volkslieder.

From the London Standard.
"Gentlemen, I have called you together, first of all to express my gratification that so many choirs accepted the invitation to compete This fact proves the interest that is taken in Germany in singing. I must, however, draw your attention to some points noticed not only by myself, but by almost the whole audience The principal object of your choirs should be positions presented by you have had very rooted in our nation. Your choirs approached rather colossal tasks, which, I admit, have in part been accomplished quite admirably: for we have all been astonished to see how so many hundreds of hard-working men have succeeded, by means of unselfish devotion. In overcoming such difficulties as must have presented themselves in learning the pieces

performed here. "I must urgently warn you not to go on trying, as you do, to emulate the philhar-monic choirs. Your male voice societies, as I have already remarked, should have another object in view; namely, the cultivation of the Volkalied. Of real Volkalieder you have given us very little. Why did you not let us hear those dear old songs, 'Who Built Thes Up, Oh, Beautiful Forest?' or 'I Had a Comrade Once, or 'Three Lada Wandered Over the Rhine,' which all of us would have been

rade Once, or Three Lads Wandered Over the Rhine, which all of us would have been delighted to listen to?

"But it was not only the musical part of your songs which failed to satisfy me; the text of your words, also, was unsatisfatory, through being too long. It is all very well that you should, as you do, take your text from old Kaiser sagas, and similar themes but the music and the words must harmonize together. Do not attempt 'tone coloring or to imitate orchestral instrumentation. On the other hand, you must not be too lyrical. The German's soul is sentimental, but when your songs deal with manly deeds, sentimentalism is out of place. You will have remarked that when your songs grew more energetic and manly you instantly received great applause. You will be interested to hear from the judges of the competition that almost two-thirds of your choirs starting and their songs too high, and ended them fait, by as much as a tone and a quarter. It was quite a pleasure now and again to hear achoir starting so low as to produce the impression that there was an adequate reserve of voice. Well, I shall try my bestin future to improve all this by having u careful selection made of all German national songs written in Germany, Austria and Switzerland, no matter whether by known or unknown composers. I shall have this collection catalogued and sold to your choirs at a cheap price, so that you will be able to make a good selection of songs. We are on the Rhine, and not a single choir has given us typical Rhenish songs. The Burschen. Joachim Hans von Zeiten of Fredericus Rex. We have composers of song like Mendelssohn, Beethoven and Aliand yet no composition of theirs has hen heard. Here we are at Frankfort, and yet! famous national song composed by Kaliwod'a, that son of Frankfort, I mean 'Deutsche Lied,' has been passed over. I have also deliberated on the subject with the adiudicators, and the chief of my Citic Cabinet will presently read out the conclusions at which they have arrived, and they of incide with mine. Gent